

Southwest Sentinel.

ALLAN B. MACDONALD,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICIAL COUNTY PAPER.

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Newspaper Subscription Laws.

Readers of publishers of papers fully and clearly understand the laws governing subscriptions. The decision of the United States court is:

1. Subscribers who do not give express orders to the contrary are considered as wishing to renew their subscriptions.

2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their periodicals, the publisher may continue sending them until all arrearages are paid.

3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their periodicals from the postoffice to which they are directed, they are responsible until they have notified the publisher and ordered them discontinued.

4. If subscribers move to other places without informing the publishers and the papers are sent to the former address they are held responsible.

5. The courts have decided that refusing to take periodicals from the office or removing and leaving them uncollected, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

6. If subscribers pay in advance, they are bound to give notice at the end of the time if they do not wish to continue taking it; otherwise the publisher is authorized to send it and the subscriber will be responsible until an express notice with payment of all arrearages is sent to the publisher.

The latest postal laws are such that newspaper publishers can arrest any one for fraud who takes a paper and refuses to pay for it. Under this law the man who allows his subscription to run along for some time unpaid, and then orders it discontinued, or orders the postmaster to mark it "refused," and has a postal card sent notifying the publisher, lays himself liable to arrest and fine, the same as for theft.

WHAT are the officials doing through whose hands the late Dr. Carson's property has been passing? The poor old doctor left a blind son who is struggling to keep alive in California. The doctor's property should have been bringing in rents all this time.

SOME two weeks ago the board of County commissioners authorized the issuance of a warrant to pay the expenses of taking two insane persons from the County gaol to the insane asylum at Las Vegas, one of them being the unfortunate woman who has been so vilely treated in the gaol. This was two weeks ago, and these unhappy beings are still in the gaol, a most unfit place for them as everyone knows. Will the sheriff please explain why these poor creatures have not been taken to the asylum?

THE condition of political affairs in Dona Ana county, which was shown in the late election down there is the natural outgrowth of the long, disgraceful rule of the notorious Las Cruces ring; that infamous offshoot of the still viler Santa Fe ring. The long era of terrorism, corruption and abuse carried on under the old republican "Colonels" could not be expected to be reformed in two years of democratic government; and the natural results were shown in the wholesale bribery in the county at large and attempted ballot box stealing in the Dona Ana precinct to which the republicans there, with their oldtime habits, unblushingly resorted. These attempts nearly resulted in riot and bloodshed. Parties of armed men under the republican sheriff attempted to coerce the board of county commissioners into refusing to count valid democratic votes and to force the count of illegal republican votes. The cool-headed and determined action of Judge Fall backed by a few manly democrats alone prevented a political crime which would immediately have been followed by a bloody battle. Among these few patriotic men who upheld the law and prevented bloodshed was our city marshal, C. L. Cantley, who is also a deputy U. S. marshal. Mr. Cantley was in Las Cruces at the time and was one of the men authorized by Judge Fall, and accepted by Sheriff Lohman, to remain as a guard to the county commissioners and maintain the peace. Mr. Cantley as a citizen and a brave man determined to see law and freedom of election upheld—did what every independent, brave American would have done in his place; in doing it, however, he risked his commission as a deputy United States marshal. His action assisted in enabling the county commission-

ers to make an uncoerced count of the ballots, but it has resulted in the following letter:

Edward L. Hall, U. S. Marshal,
District of New Mexico,
Socorro, N. M., Dec. 6, 1904.
Mr. C. L. Cantley,
Silver City, N. M.

Dear Sir:—On receipt of this letter you will please send me your commission as Deputy U. S. Marshal. Your commission is hereby annulled. For being at Las Cruces as a Deputy U. S. Marshal with authority of Law.

Yours respectfully,
E. L. HALL,
U. S. Marshal.

Marshal Hall may have been forced by his official position to take this action, as Mr. Cantley was not only a citizen but one of his deputies; but every independent-minded citizen will hold that the loss of his commission (for such cause) is a mark of honor to Mr. Cantley instead of a rebuke.

POPULAR EDUCATION AND CRIME.

The International Institute of Sociology which convened in Paris October 1, was presided over by Sir John Lubbock. His opening address was devoted to a survey of recent social progress in Europe and created considerable comment. The part which excited most attention in England and France was that in which he discussed the effect of general education upon crime in England. Since the passage of the act of 1870, providing for primary and secondary education, the number of school children in English schools has increased from 1,500,000 to 5,000,000; and the number of persons in prison has fallen from 12,000 to 5,000. The yearly average of persons sentenced to penal servitude for the worst crimes has decreased from 3,000 to 800, while juvenile delinquents and offenders have declined from 14,000 to 5,000. A similar remarkable falling off was cited in the case of paupers, the decrease being from 47 to 22 in the 1,000 or over 50 per cent. These statistics, cited by Sir John Lubbock, are almost startling in their significance. They are seemingly proofs positive of the truth of Victor Hugo's saying, quoted by him, that "he who opens a school closes a prison."

His contention that general education is the explanation of this marked decline of criminality in England was, however, vigorously disputed. The Paris Temps declared that the reverse was true in France, that the opening of the schools has filled the prisons; that crime has greatly increased with the extension of education. English papers, admitting the correctness of his statistics, said that he was reasoning post ergo propter hoc. The claim of the Temps would seem to prove this, and if we accept as true the claim often advanced as to the effect upon the negroes of our Southern states, of the meager education which they have received since their emancipation, we have another obstacle to accepting Sir John Lubbock's desired deduction. Nevertheless, we believe that there is a real and perceptible connection between substantial education and the decrease of crime. It would be deplorable and terribly disheartening if there is not such a casual connection. Education, as we understand it, is not mere rote learning and intellectual gymnastics and acquisition, but it is education of the whole man, morally, intellectually, physically. It is training and preparation for complete living; education in industry, in the laws of society, in the rights and duties of citizenship, as well as in the sciences, arts and letters. Children and youth taught from the time of their entrance into the primary to the time when the university doors close behind them that harmonious and progressive social life depend upon individual rectitude and industry and inspired with the examples of upright teachers are not likely to become criminals and paupers. Education, when it means this, does diminish crime and close prisons.

The striking differences of the result of the spread of education in France and in England are to be explained in a great measure by the fact that in France education is almost entirely intellectual and in England moral training and intellectual are combined with intellectual. English pupils are not only taught how to use their faculties, but the spirit in which they ought to use them in order to attain to the highest good. The agencies which in these days especially aid in promoting general popular education are not alone the public schools, colleges and universities, but the pulpit, the press, clubs societies and organiza-

tions, all of which aim at social enlightenment and improvement. These, and particularly such practical schemes for bringing the means of education and the results of scientific research to the homes of the people as the Chautauqua system and University Extension, all unite in educating the people in the real needs of citizenship and the duties of individual living.—University Extension, Philadelphia.

THE SPOILS SYSTEM AND THE LATE ELECTION.

However satisfying it may be to the professional politicians to attribute last week's revolution to the tariff or the currency or the hard times, a large contingent of the plain people will insist that the spoils business had as much to do with it as anything else. Three things were distinctly promised to the country when the democratic party appealed for its suffrage in 1892; a change of tariff policy, a change of financial policy and a change in the policy of using public offices as bribes and rewards. There has been a change of tariff and financial policies, whether wholly satisfactory or not; but there has been no change, except in a few isolated instances, in the policy of office-merchandise. Here and there may be found a man who was hit by the blast, and who is candid enough to place a share of the blame for his troubles near home. Representative Byrum, of Indiana, for example, discovers the chief cause of his defeat to be disaffection on the part of his office-seeking constituency. Among other things he referred to the quarrel over the Indianapolis collectorship.

"I have in writing," says he, "an Indianapolis citizen's offer of \$20 per cent of the salary and fees of the office. Another offered me \$5,000 cash." Doubtless Mr. Byrum's grievance is real, but we cannot see that his indignation has a logic in it. Nothing, probably, was further from the thought of these men, in offering him bribes, than of insulting him. They had simply been trained in his school of politics, and were showing the legitimate effect of their training. From buying an office with partisan services to buying it with money is but a short step, and there was more straightforwardness in their mode of getting down to business than in his protest against it. The very men who have made President Cleveland's life a burden with their incessant clamor for spoils and to whom he has thrown gift after gift, are the first to rise and denounce him as the author of the disaster which has just overtaken their common party.—Good Government (Civ. Serv. Ref.)

It seems to be pretty generally conceded by the more candid and independent observers that whatever may be the correct interpretation of the result of the recent elections in this country, it cannot be successfully claimed as a decisive triumph either for the republican party or for the principle of protection. An analysis of the returns shows that in a good many cases, at least the victory of the republicans was due simply to the fact that thousands of the democrats did not go to the polls. In New Jersey, for instance, while there was an increase of less than three thousand in the republican vote over that of 1892, there was a decrease of nearly forty two thousand in the democratic vote. In this respect the great change was brought about by causes very similar to those which gave the democrats their innings at the general election two years ago. In that case, disgruntled republicans, in the present, disgruntled democrats stayed at home. Moreover, in many constituencies the majorities were so small in the late election that the change of a few votes, or the return to their allegiance of a few of the disaffected, would change the result in a future contest. Probably the most encouraging feature of the situation is as the Outlook maintains, the evidence afforded of a great increase of independence—not so great an increase in the number of non-partisans, as in the independence of party men, the men who insist that political principles, pledges and integrity are of greater moment than political success, and who decline to follow their party, when it leads in a direction whether they cannot in honor, honesty, and sound judgment follow. This is, perhaps, even better than an increase in the number of "mugwumps" simply, because it brings a pressure to bear upon party leaders which a comparatively small number of independents cannot exert.

Not That Kind of a Lead.
Tommy Albany (on board Hudson river boat)—Oh, look, mamma, what kind of a boat is that with a big step-ladder in the bow?
Mrs. Albany—That's a dredging boat, Tommy, dear, lying close to a sand bar, waiting a load.
Tommy A.—Oh, mamma, was that a papa brought home the other night when he was so tired, and you asked him where he had been, and he said, "Up against a bar!"
Mrs. A.—No, darling, it wasn't sand.
—New York Herald.

Newspaper Men Out of Cash Put Up Their Brains For Bribes.

Faker has been played with every thing from pea beans to a hundred dollar bill, but perhaps the most curious commodity that was ever passed about over the green cloth occurred the other night among a party of newspaper men. Somebody suggested the evening hours would pass more quickly if all hands indulged in the national game. Every one was willing, but when an account of stock was taken it was discovered that there was only about \$1.50 in the crowd, and every one objected to playing for "wind." After a little discussion some one had an idea, which he put in these words: "Let's appoint a committee of two as judges; then for an hour let us each sit down and write short stuff for the Sunday paper. Everything that the committee agrees upon as being good enough to be printed shall be accepted as cash and can be paid in as equivalent for a stack of chips." This idea met with instant favor, and for an hour or more nothing could be heard in that room but silence. At the end of that time each one produced his quota of alleged interesting stories, and the committee to which it was submitted, reading it all with a lenient eye, passed nearly the whole lot. Then the game began and furnished the curious spectacle of men opening jackpots for a quarter of a column and making with a "stick," with a fixed limit of a column, including the head.—New York Herald.

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